

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

### Listing of Claims:

1. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) Seed A seed of sunflower inbred line designated H1063R, representative seed of said line having been deposited under ATCC Accession No. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A sunflower plant, or a part thereof, produced by growing the seed of claim 1.
3. (ORIGINAL) Pollen of the plant of claim 2.
4. (ORIGINAL) An ovule of the plant of claim 2.
5. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A sunflower plant, or a part thereof, having all of the physiological and morphological characteristics of the sunflower plant of claim 2.
6. (ORIGINAL) A tissue culture of regenerable cells from the sunflower plant of claim 2.
7. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) ~~A tissue~~ The tissue culture according to claim 6, wherein a cell or protoplast of the tissue culture is produced from a ~~tissue~~ plant part selected from the group consisting of leaves, pollen, embryos, roots, root tips, anthers, ~~flowers, and~~ flowers, and stalks.
8. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A sunflower plant regenerated from the tissue culture of claim 6, wherein the regenerated plant has all of the morphological and physiological characteristics of inbred line H1063R, representative seed of said line H1063R having been deposited under ATCC Accession No. \_\_\_\_\_.
9. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A sunflower plant with all of the physiological and morphological characteristics of ~~sunflower~~ inbred line H1063R, wherein said sunflower plant is produced by a tissue culture process using the sunflower plant of claim 5 as the starting material for ~~such a~~ said process.
10. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A method for producing a hybrid sunflower seed,

wherein said method comprises crossing a first inbred parent sunflower plant with a second inbred parent sunflower plant and harvesting the resultant hybrid sunflower seed, wherein said first inbred parent sunflower plant or said second said inbred parent sunflower plant is the sunflower plant of claim 2.

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33. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A method for producing a male-sterile sunflower plant comprising transforming the sunflower plant of claim 2 with a nucleic acid molecule that confers male sterility.

34. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A male sterile sunflower plant produced by the method of claim 33.

35. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A method of producing an herbicide resistant sunflower plant comprising transforming the sunflower plant of claim 2 with a transgene that confers herbicide resistance.

36. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) An herbicide resistant sunflower plant produced by the method of claim 35.

37. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The sunflower plant of claim 36, wherein the transgene confers resistance to an herbicide selected from the group consisting of imidazolinone, sulfonylurea, glyphosate, glufosinate, L-phosphinothricin, triazine and benzonitrile.

38. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A method of producing an insect resistant sunflower plant comprising transforming the sunflower plant of claim 2 with a transgene that confers insect resistance.

39. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) An insect resistant sunflower plant produced by the method of claim 38.

40. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The sunflower plant of claim 39, wherein the transgene encodes a *Bacillus thuringiensis* endotoxin.

41. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A method of producing a disease resistant sunflower plant comprising transforming the sunflower plant of claim 2 with a transgene that confers disease resistance.

42. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A disease resistant sunflower plant produced by the method of claim 41.

43. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A method of introducing a desired trait into sunflower inbred line H1063R, wherein the method comprises:

(a) crossing H1063R plants grown from H1063R seed, representative seed of which has been deposited under ATCC Accession No. PTA-\_\_\_\_\_, with plants of another sunflower line that comprise a desired trait to produce F1 progeny progeny plants, wherein the desired trait is selected from the group consisting of male sterility, herbicide resistance, insect resistance, disease resistance and oil content;

(b) selecting F1 progeny progeny plants that have the desired trait to produce selected F1 progeny progeny plants;

(c) crossing the selected progeny plants with the H1063R plants to produce backcross progeny plants;

(d) selecting for backcross progeny plants that have the desired trait and physiological and morphological characteristics of sunflower inbred line H1063R ~~listed in Table 4~~ to produce selected backcross progeny plants; and

(e) repeating steps (c) and (d) two or more times in succession to produce selected third or higher backcross progeny plants that comprise the desired trait and all of the physiological and morphological characteristics of sunflower inbred line H1063R listed in Table 1 ~~as determined at the 5% significance level when grown in the same environmental conditions.~~

44. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A plant produced by the method of claim 43, wherein the plant has the desired trait and all of the physiological and morphological characteristics of sunflower inbred line H1063R listed in Table 1 ~~as determined at the 5% significance level when grown in the same environmental conditions.~~

45. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The plant of claim 44, wherein the desired trait is herbicide resistance and the resistance is conferred to an herbicide selected from

the group ~~consisting of~~: consisting of imidazolinone, sulfonylurea, glyphosate, glufosinate, L-phosphinothricin, triazine and benzonitrile.

46. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The plant of claim 44 wherein the desired trait is insect resistance and the insect resistance is conferred by a transgene encoding a *Bacillus thuringiensis* endotoxin.

47. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The plant of claim 44 wherein the desired trait is male sterility and the trait is conferred by a cytoplasmic nucleic acid molecule that confers male sterility.